PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ADDRESSES A THRONG OF PEOPLE .T. C. B. LANDIS'S HOME.

Between Ten and Fifteen Thousand Persons Greet the Republican Chairman at Delphi

TRIBUTE TO A SHREWD OHIOAN

WHO HAS BEEN UNJUSTLY MALIGNED BY POLITICAL ENEMIES.

Representative Landis Introduces the Senator to His First Indiana Audience in a Happy Speech.

MR. HANNA ARRAIGNS BRYAN

EXPOSES HIS HYPOCRISY, BLUNDERS AND INCONSISTENCIES.

Quotes Senator Hoar to Prove the Nebraskan's Attitude Has Been Insincere Towards Expansion.

W. J. STILL FOR FREE SILVER

HIS CRY OF IMPERIALISM AN AT TEMPT TO HIDE 16 TO 1.

Continuance of Prosperity and Na Honor at Stake-Warning Against Overconfidence.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

DELPHI, Ind., Sept. 15.-Between 10,000 and 15,000 people heard Senator Marcus A. Hanna's address here to-day. The crowd was far larger than anticipated owing to the fact that the first notice of Senator Hanna's acceptance of the invitation come to Delphi was not received until four days ago. If the meeting had been well advertised there would undoubtedly have been 25,000 or 30,000 people present. Excursions were run from Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, Hammond and Danville, Ill. In addition to the crowds brought in this. manner, a constant stream of vehicles came in over the country roads leading to town up to the time Senator Hanna began his speech.

The committee on arrangements, of which V. L. Ricketts was chairman, had arranged for a large escort for each of the visiting delegations and the many parades through the streets during the day aroused | USUAL PRECAUTIONS TAKEN AT SEVgreat enthusiasm as well as being picturesque features. Frank B. Posey would have arrived at 12 o'clock and entertained the crowd until Senator Hanna and his party came, but Mr. Posey missed connec- Barbed Wire Strung About the Breaktion at Hammond and did not reach Delphi until a few minutes before the senator and

his party. When the distinguished guests arrived, a monster parade was organized, composed of the escorts already mentioned, several Rough Rider organizations from surrounding counties and a long line of carriages, which marched through the streets of the city before going to the speaking pavilion. The meeting was presided over by Representative Charles B. Landis, who introduced Frank B. Posey as the first speaker of the afternoon. Mr. Posey made an unusually happy speech of a half hour's length.

TRIBUTE TO THE SENATOR.

Representative Landis Eulogizes the Much-Caricatured Ohioan.

Chairman Landis then introduced Sen tor Hanna with the following brief address: "I don't know whether you remember it or not, but in 1892 this country went Democratic and straightway everything commenced to go Democratic. Business went Democratic, the dinner pall went Democratic, horses and cattle and sheep, factories and farms went Democratic and the became a very popular resort in the American Republic. Those were dark days. Debt paying became a reminiscence, charity was soon reduced to a confidence disappeared, capital labor became a tramp and idleness was brought almost to the dignity of Those were dark hours, and in those dark hours the people of this country turned their faces to William McKinley. [Great applause.] A great many politicians in this Republic ridiculed that sentiment, but the sentiment increased in the city, in the country, throughout the length and breadth of the land. The masses were almost a unit for that man whose bill had brought the matchless prosperity from 1890 to 1892, but sentiment and force in American politics count for little unless they are organized, unless they are directed, unless they are guided. That sentiment found an organizer, it found a director, it found a guider. That man who organized, guided and directed is with us to-day in the person of Senator Hanna, of Ohio.

"I was very anxious that he visit this congressional district. I was very anxious that he come to Delphi, my home, I had met him over in Ohio; I had met him at Washington, I have known him several years and I know many people who know him, and I know of no people who know him well who do not esteem and love him. want you to form your impression of Senator Hanna from seeing him face to face, from talking with him, from taking him by the hand. I am not willing that my fellow-citizens should judge of him by the editorials in Democratic newspapers or by the cruel caricatures that you see in

the illustrated periodicals. Why do our friends on the other side political fence dislike him? Because he organized the forces that drove them from power. Who is he? He was a simple, plain, moneyless boy in northern Ohio a third of a century ago. But by that industry, integrity and honesty and courage which mark American manhood he took advantage of the elements, he took advantage of the things about him that nature gave, and as a result he lifted himself from obscurity to a place of power in this American Republic [applause], and while thousands of those who are now abusing him were dashing through the swamps and barking at the bottoms of the forests he was invigorating industry, he was establishing street cat he was placing ships upon hurry commerce, he was giving employment to men who wanted we was blessing the human race by giving tol employment. He has employed more labor, invigorated more industries, distributed money to charity than all the people who have been barking at his neels during

"It gives me great pleasure to present him to you to-day—a plain, simple, honest, earnest, patriotic man—the man who took the sentiment of this Republic for William ckinley, organized it and elevated that distinguished statesman to the presiden-

tial chair. [Great applause.] I present to senator Marcus A. Hanna, of Ohio."

MR. HANNA'S SPEECH.

BOXERS

Vigorous Arraignment of Mr. Bryan and His Hypocrisy.

Hanna arose there was a tumult of cheers that told the Ohioan was among friends. When quiet had been restored the senator spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow-citizens, Ladies and Gentlemen-When I received the kind invitation of your member of Congress to visit his district I told him that it would be impossible, because in the first place I was not hired to do that part of the job. [Laughter.] I do not pose as a public speaker. I do not expect that I can bring the issues in this campaign before the people as well as I can conduct the results of the campaign, but I came to Indiana to-day because I had never appeared before an Indiana audience, and Mr. Landis told me [applause] that he wanted to convince the people in his district, at least, that I did not wear horns. [Laughter and applause.] Having shed my horns [laughter] long ago, and because I love Charley Landis, I am here. [Great applause.] "I am here to tell the people of his district that they have sent to the lower house

of Congress one of the brightest members of it [tremendous applause]; to tell the people of his district that he is a power in that house, and that they will make a very grave mistake in their own interest if he is not sent back there. [Tremendous applause.] I have seen him under fire [laughter] and he never flinched. [Applause.] He is made of the right kind of Indiana stock. [Great applause.] Therefore, I say to his friends, and to all others who may be interested in the material interests of this section of the State, you cannot do betterno, you cannot do as well-so send him back. [Applause and cries of 'We will

do it!']
"Now having said this much I ought to stop because that is what I have come to do, [laughter], but if I ever stood before an audience in attempting to make a speech- British Jealousy of Russia Likely to which I am very poor at-and felt an in-spiration, I feel it from the faces of this audience to-day. [Applause.] And looking into the faces of these people there comes reflected back looks of intelligence and interest. It encourages me, who, being charged with many of the responsibilities of this campaign, that only a few weeks ago I felt that there was lacking on the part of the people of this country a full appreciation of the importance of the issues of this campaign. I spent six long hot leave here to-morrow to relieve the native weeks in New York laying the foundation of the campaign in the East and whether under the influences of that torrid heat or from the fact that people were overconfident there seemed to be a want of interest and it was discouraging to those of us who were charged with the responsibilities of the work, but coming West I stopped over a day or two in my native State of Ohio. and in the opening of the campaign at Youngstown I met such an audience as this and looking into their faces I discovered that there was a response in the western Republican that meant that this campaign must be started in the West this heart of Republican interest, this center of the population of the country, composed of the stalwart element of our people and therefore I say that looking into the (CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.)

MANY ANTHRACITE COAL MINERS QUIT WORK YESTERDAY.

Few of the Collieries, It Is Said, Will Be Able to Resume Operations on Monday Morning.

SATURDAY

ERAL OF THE MINES

ers-Ten Days' Notice Given by

Some of the Men.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15 .- The muchtalked of strike of the anthracite mine workers in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, under the auspices of the United Mine Workers of America, and which affects about 145,000 union and nonunion workers, was practically inaugurated today and reports received from the various sections indicate that on Monday morning, when the strike officially begins, according to the strike order issued by President Mitchell, of the mine workers' union, very few of the collieries will be in operation. Just how many men will obey the strike order can hardly be conjectured. The union officials steadfastly assert that all the union men will remain away from work and will be further strengthened by a large majority of the nonunion men. The op erators, on the other hand, are confident that the proportion of striking miners has been greatly exaggerated. Monday morn-

ing alone can tell which is correct. The situation to-night is practically one of strike. Reports from Luzerne. Lackawanna, Schuylkill, Carbon and Northumberland counties, where the most important coal workings are, presage a struggle between the operators and their men that many fear may lead to disturbance and perhaps worse. The men in several collieries in Luzerne to-day decided to continue at work for ten days longer, because of an agreement made several years ago to discuss all grievances with the company and allow ten days in which to effect a settlement on all points of difference. Tonight, however, all is quiet. Miners' meetings were held at a number of points and the speakers counseled quiet, orderly conduct on the part of the men. That some of the operators are preparing for the worst is indicated by their fencing in and stringing barbed wire about their breakers. The only workers not included in the strike order are engineers, firemen, barn bosses and pump runners. These, respectively, take care of the machinery, the mules and keep the mines from flooding.

ALL MINERS WILL NOT QUIT.

Employes of One Colliery Give Oper-

ators Ten Days' Notice. HAZLETON, Pa., Sept. 15 .- The decision of the men employed by G. B. Markle & Co. not to strike until the expiration of the ten days which the company has been allowed for making answer to their demands, which they submitted last night. means that the Jeddo and Oakdale collieries, employing about 1,500 hands, will be operated on Monday morning despite the strike order. The Obervale colliery of the same company will probably be closed down because the Mine Workers' Union is strong in that town, and only a few miners from that place were present at last night's meeting. It appears from this that the strike cannot be made general through-James, who is in charge of the mine workthe members of the organization in every nining hamlet within a radius of fifteen miles, declares that there are many union en both at Jeddo and Oakdale, among

(CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE)

MURDEROUS CHINESE.

Civilians Warned Not to Travel Between Tien-Tsin and Peking Without Military Escorte

REDUCING

FIVE REGIMENTS ALREADY WITH-DRAWN FROM PEKING.

Foreign Residents of Shanghai Alarmed Over the Proposed Evacuntion of the Capital.

CHINESE SAID TO BE MASSING

GENERALS OF THE ALLIES NOTIFIED BY SIR ROBERT HART.

Delay Peace Negotiations-The Imperial Court

[Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.] PEKING, Sept. 10, via Shanghai, Sept. Christian village, which was attacked by Boxers, forty miles southeast of Peking. Several small parties have been attacked between Tu-Ye-Chow and Hos-Kai-Wan, where British and American troops are stationed. Matson killed many Boxers yesterday. Civilians going to Tien-Tsin are warned not to travel without a military es-

The Russians have received word of reverses in Manchuria, where two hundred miles of railway has been destroyed and a number of stations have been burned. LUD There has been much fighting and many Russians have been killed. Three regiments have left Peking on their long overland march to Manchuria.

A gradual reduction of the Russian forces in Peking has begun. Five regiments have already been withdrawn, leaving eight thousand Russians here. The total of the allied forces is now about 70,000, of which number 22,000 are Japanese. Baron Nishti, the Japanese minister, favors the withdrawal of 15,000 troops, to be held in reserve in Japan.

It is announced that, owing to the impossibility of getting the railroad through | 5,000 before winter sets in, all the Russian forces will be withdrawn and will make Tien-Tsin their headquarters. This is causing some speculation as to Russia's policy

The occupation of Peking during the winter is practically impossible for a large body of troops, unless railroad connection can be established. Some favor leveling Peking with the ground before retiring

WARNING FROM HART.

Sir Robert Says the Allies May Be Attacked by Chinese.

[Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.] PEKING, Sept. 7, via Taku, Sept. 13 and Shanghai, Sept. 15 .- At a meeting of the foreign ministers here it was decided that they had no power at present to treat with Prince Ching. The generals of the powers also think they cannot treat with the prince. The Russian legation, it is understood, has been ordered to withdraw, and it is believed to indicate that the future of China must be decided by an international commission in some foreign capital. Sir Robert Hart, the director of the Chinese imperial maritime customs, has informed the foreign generals that they must be prepared for future hostilities, that the Chinese troops are concentrating and moving on the line of communication between Peking and Tien-Tsin, and he thought trouble might be looked for by November. General Chaffee believes he has sufficient troops to hold out against any at-

Minister Conger has received reliable at Pao-Ting-Fu have been killed. It is

Prince Ching informed Mr. Conger that the Emperor is anxious to return to Peking and make all proper reparations. The prince says the Emperor and the entire court are in small villages sixty miles away. He will not endeavor to negotiate until the arrival of Li Hung Chang, who is expected here shortly.

Lieut. Benjamin B. Hyer, commanding sixty of the Sixth Cavalry, was recently attacked near here by 800 Boxers. He put them to rout, his force killing twentyfive of them, and capturing some rifles and treasure. There were no American casual-

SENSATION AT SHANGHAL

Proposed Withdrawal of Allies Has

Created Uneasiness. SHANGHAI, Sept. 15 .- The news of the contemplated withdrawal of the allies from Peking has caused a great sensation, and is regarded here as a great mistake which is likely to eventuate in disturbances in other parts of China, where the people are certain to attribute the evacuation to a defeat of the European forces. Even here, the Chinese as a whole do not believe that the allies have ever reached Peking. They think the story a fabrication concocted for the purpose of imposing upon the officials. Competent observers believe that a lesson must be brought home to China now in order to prevent serious outbreaks in the future.

BRITAIN'S JEALOUSY.

It May Delay Peace Negotiations, bu Is Not Likely to Prevent Them.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 .- Minister Wu points to the visit of the German minister to Li Hung Chang on the vessel in which he is going north as proof that Germany will not declare war against China. This may be regarded as an optimistic view, but out the Hazleton district, but Benjamin it is probably the correct one. England appears to be the only country now standing ers' headquarters, and in close touch with in the way of negotiations. Admiral Seymour objected to Earl Li proceeding from Shanghal to Tien-Tsin in a Russian warand jealousy of Russia should crop out at every turn in the Chinese situation. How-

ever, as this sort of thing hurts no one but | TTT England, and will not prevent, though it may delay, negotiations and final settlement, there is no occasion for complaint.

Minister Wu was again an early caller at the State Department to-day and spent As Mr. Landis concluded and Senator SIXTH CAVALRY SENT AFTER THE Secretary Adee. He notified Mr. Adee vernearly an hour in conference with acting bally of the appointment of Yung Lu as an envoy, but had no further information to communicate. He was rather in search of | pews himself and was much interested in a short dispatch from Minister Conger describing the conditions in Peking. The State Department, while declining to make this message public, authorizes the statement that the dispatch indicated that no | change had taken place in political condi-FORCES | tions in Peking.

NOT IN FINANCIAL STRAITS.

Bible House, if Sold, Will Be Sold on Extraneous Considerations.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 .- The Rev. Dr. William T. Haven and the Rev. Dr. John Fox, secretary of the American Bible Society, to-day issued the following statement regarding the affairs of the society: "The recent statement regarding the financial condition of the American Bible Society, printed in certain newspapers, and ALSO its reason for offering the Bible House for sale, are wholly false and without foundation. It has recently opened agencies ir. Cuba, Porto Rico and Manila. Its agencies in Siam and Central America have been opened within the last ten years. It circulated last year nearly half a million copies of the Bible, or portions of the Bible, in China alone. The average issue for the last twenty-five years has been about 1,500,000 a year. There have been fluctuations from year to year. Last year the issues were 1,406,801 copies."

The report continues to the effect that while receipts vary from year to year, the appropriations for foreign work, last year, were the largest ever made, and that the appropriations for domestic work were smaller only because, owing to the development of the country, domestic demand is less. It asserts that the society is not in financial straits, and that "Its only reasons for considering the possible sale of the Bible House are business reasons connected with the value of the property and the desirability of its location for commercial purposes."

ANOTHER STATEMENT OF THE STORM HAVOC AT GALVESTON.

Report of Mayor Jones, Representa tive Hawley and Gen. McKibben to Governor Sayers,

TO 8,000 PEOPLE DEAD

TEN THOUSAND DESTITUTE AND IN NEED OF RELIEF.

Another List of Soldiers Who Perished in the Storm-Many People Leaving the Stricken City.

AUSTIN, Tex., Sept. 15 .- Governor Sayers has received the following official report from Mayor Jones, of Galveston, as to con-

"After the fullest possible investigation here we fell justified in saying to you, and through you to the American people, that no such disaster has ever overtaken any community or section in the history of our country. The loss of life is appalling and can never be accurately determined. It is estimated at 5,000 to 8,000 people. There is Mr. Lincoln. And he does not quote them not a home in Galveston that has not been injured, while thousands have been destroyed. The property loss represents accumulations of sixty years and more millions than can be safely stated. Under these conditions, with ten thousand people homeless and destitute, with the entire population under a stress and strain difficult to realize, we appeal directly in the hour of our great emergency to the sympathy and aid of mankind."

This was signed by Walter Jones, mayor, R. B. Hawley, member Congress, Galveston district, and General McKibben, commander of the Department of Texas. The information reaching here from an officia source states that reports of promiscuous exaggerated

There is urgent call for fresh troops at guard duty, burying the dead and cleaning sanitary conditions. Governor Sayers last night ordered the Craddock Light Infantry. of Terrill. to Galveston.

EXODUS FROM GALVESTON.

Many People Are Leaving the Stricken City-Epidemic Improbable.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 15 .- The exodus facilities for getting away from the stricken city are increased. Boats left here today more frequently than on any day since the storm, some proceeding direct to Houston via Buffalo bayou and others making connection at Texas City with the Great who departed to-day were General McKibben and Lieutenants Ferguson and Perry. who were sent hither by the United States government when the news of the horror was given to the world. General McKibben will communicate with the War Department on his arrival in Houston and thence proceed to San Antonio to transact official business which is requiring his attention. Before leaving he was solicited by the authorities to return, and expects to do so within the next four or five days. The news which was printed here this

morning in the shape of a personal telegram from Vice President Huntington, of the Southern Pacific, that that road is not to abandon Galveston has created intense satisfaction and has materially accelerated the movement for the speedy reconstruction of the city. Mr. Huntington's telegram was to Mr. A. H. Below, of the Galveston and Dallas News, and said: "I see it reported that we expect to abandon our work at Galveston. Nothing is further from our thoughts. We expect to resume work there as soon as we can. You can

assure the people to that effect." Dr. W. H. Blount, State health officer. to-day printed a statement showing that no apprehensions are justified that sickness will result from the overflow just experlenced. He shows that in 1867, in the midst of the widespread epidemic of yellow fever, a severe storm occurred at Galveston in the early days of October. resulting in a deposit over a greater portion of the city of slimy mud. Not on (CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE)

OLD-TIME FRIENDS.

Spends a Night at Bismarck After Long, Tedious Journey Through North Dakota.

PARADE, FIREWORKS AND RECEP-TION BY THE CITIZENS.

lates Reminiscences of His Cowboy Days.

He Addresses Two Audiences and Re

DISCUSSES THE ISSUES

AND MAKES SEVERAL . STRONG POINTS AGAINST MR. BRYAN.

Again Exposes the Latter's Tricky Manner of Misquoting Lincoln-Mr. Dawes at Jollet.

BISMARCK, N. D., Sept. 15 .- The special night at Fargo, and left there early to- perity of our Nation and one involving the day. Short stops were made to-day at towards our new island possessions and to Casselton, Wheatland, Buffalo and Tower City, but Governor Roosevelt did not have time for more than handshaking with a few people. The train stopped at Valley City an hour and Governor Roosevelt made to-day were United States Senators Hansbrough, from North Dakota; Thomas Carter, of Montana, and Wilson, of Washing- 16 to 1.

The Roosevelt special train arrived at Bismarck at 6 o'clock this evening and remained here during the night. This is a place familiar to Governor Roosevelt, and the station and in the town. Among them some who had been with him on hi ranches. A street demonstration had been prepared in his honor, consisting of a parade and fireworks in the evening, together with a reception by the citizens. He spoke in the evening at the Atheneum, which called together an overflowing crowd. After relating some reminiscences of his cowboy days here in this town, he spoke in part as follows:

"The platform enunciating the policies for which we stand is so simple that it needs no defense. We fortunately do not have to ask that you take our word, unbacked by deeds, for anything. We do not on faith. We simply say look at the four years that have gone by. Look at our old party history and see what we have done towards bettering the conditions at home and towards preserving civic good faith and toward upholding the honor of the flag abroad, as you men who are now the elders among us did in your youth. They upheld the honor of the flag and the renown of the Nation in times of great peril. What we have done is to be taken as an earnest intent of what we intend to do. We ask you to judge what is the party of the future by what we have done in the past. We are a little more fortunate than our antagonists in that. When we want to quote to you the wisdom of great men that we wish you to follow, we quote our own party leaders. Our opponents have to quote our party leaders too. The whole purpose and spirit of the Republican party is to follow where Lincoln blazed the way

BRYAN MISQUOTES. "Mr. Bryan, you may notice, does not quote the speeches of any of Lincoln's opponents, but he has to quote the words of right. Now, our opponents have sought to becloud the issues that we have before us They have stated them falsely in two or three different allusions. In the first place they have for the last six years striven to raise a feeling as of one set of Americans against another set, and try to excite class against class, section against section and | London dailies has a word of editorial comcommunity against community. What we want to do is to bring out what is best in us and not what is the worst. You see, the country now is generally prosperous, and

great. The speech concluded with a brief review of New York politics and said that the promises made by the Republicans had all been kept. His remarks on this point were practically a repetition of portions of his talks at other points lately.

In order to keep his engagement in Montana Governor Roosevelt's train will continue its journey on Sunday, but there wil positively be no speech making. Not only will there be no speaking, but the train will not be allowed to pass through any village during the hour in which religious services are in progress.

At Valley City to-day Governor Roose

velt said in part: "We have the right to appeal to all men who are indeed men, who are indeed Americans, to uphold the policy that tells for national greatness. We stand at the threshold of a new century. We begin that century as one of the greatest of the nations of the world, standing in the fore front among the great nations. What you men of the West have done as individuals the Nation must do as a nation. Only i that way can each of us maintain the right we now have to hold up our heads with pride because of the deeds that have been ione by Americans in the past. Each generation has its allotted task, and according to the way in which each generation does or does not perform the task will the next generation have cause for pride or shame.' ADDRESS AT JAMESTOWN.

At Jamestown Governor Roosevelt said "One of the aims of our opponents has

been to stir up hostile feeling between section and section, community and commun ity, class and class, creed and creed. Th worst foe to this country is the man that appeals to his fellow-Americans to do that most un-American of all things-to vote down somebody, to vote against sor body because of his race, origin, creed, con dition in life or the section from which he comes. Our opponents appeal to us to undo all the work in which your men the First Dakota took part in 1879. west of the Missouri river was Sloux territory. It was just at the closing of fighting of Custer and Crook out there. It would have been nonsense to apply the principle of self-government to absolutely wild Sicux at that time. So it is with the os. You cannot make them govern selves now as we would govern our

We are going to introduce our system of government in the Phil introducing it. In the interest of the Filininos themselves and in the interest of manhood and the honor of this Nation, we have got to continue through the work we have begun. We will shirk it if we are weaklings and cravens, and not strong and brave men. It lies with the people country to decide for the ther we are going to continue to the task that has been so well begun. appeal to every good American no matter what may have been his past political affiliations to stand for the re-election of the man who has, more than any Am can in the last four years, contri

these conditions which have made our country great and prosperous. "Did we not use every effort to avoid getting into trouble with the Filipinos?

We tried our best to get the insurgents to listen to reason and the President sent them message after message to make them understand that we came as friends; that we would grant personal liberty and personal freedom and just as much of selfgovernment as they were able to use, and just such a degree of self-government as they were fitted for. Every effort was made to convince them of our sincerity, but they struck, and now we have got to decide as a nation whether we belong to that foolish class who think that when you

get into trouble you can hit a little, but

not too much.

"To have gone into the Philippines at all was the greatest mistake unless we are prepared to put the thing through. It was a mistake for Dewey to sink the Spanish DEMONSTRATION IN HIS HONOR | fleet unless we were prepared to fight out what was then to come. Heavy blame must attach to those who went lightheartedly into the trouble thinking that it would be easy. The rest of us knew that it would not be so. We thought when we went to war we were doing something serious. It meant we had put our hands to that particular job and whatever might be the difficulty in the way we were going to see it through. As a part of the task, Dewey went to Manila and smashed the Spanish fleet. What did he do after that? If he had sailed away there might have comthree months during which the insurgents would have had control of the islands. In that case you would have seen in Manila precisely the same kind of a massacre that you have seen in Peking. Then we would have seen some other power, which had the courage and power to do so, come in and restore order and establish a stable government. No, we could not give the islands up. We had to stay there. We

had to restore order there.' SPEECH BY C. G. DAWES.

Controller of the Currency Discusses Money and Other Matters.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 15.-Charles G. Dawes,

controller of the currency, addressed a

large audience here to-night in Warner Hall. F. G. Brown was chairman of the meeting. Mr. Dawes's remarks were greeted with generous applause. He said in part: "There are two great issues in this camtrain with the Roosevelt party spent last | paign-one relating to the domestic prosrelations which our Nation now maintains the rest of the world. The Democratic party has claimed that the paramount issue is 'imperialism,' a strained and inappropriate term which they apply to the administration's foreign policy with the purpose of affecting voters thereby. I propose to treat this as the paramount issue, but a short speech. Accompanying the party | before so doing, wish to speak briefly upon the declaration in the Democratic platform, pledging that party to the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of

"So far as the argument upon the silver question is concerned, I believe that its fallacies were exposed during the last campaign, and if they were not completely demonstrated then, the prosperity and higher range of prices in the Nation since the firm establishment of the gold standhe met many of his old cowboy friends at | ard has completed the argument. We heard much from Democratic orators in 1896 about the conspiracy of the gold men into which they entered with the object (CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.)

DEFINITE ANNOUNCEMENT EXPECT. ED IN EUROPE THIS WEEK.

need to have to ask you to take anything | Lord Salisbury Back at His Post and Conferring Over the Situation in the Far East.

> ASSASSINS OF PUNISHMENT

ONE OF THE MAIN THINGS GERMANY

WILL INSIST ON.

Provinces of China.

Preparing to Occupy and Maintain Troops in Several

[Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.] LONDON, Sept. 15 .- Lord Salisbury is Luh, the Chinese minister, had a conference at the Foreign Office yesterday with Lord Salisbury. The United States, German. French and Russian representatives | part: were also there, yet no one of the great ment this morning on the subject that is uppermost in the thoughts of the world's authority did not shake the father's afdiplomatists. It is a striking exemplificathe prosperity of the average man is as | tion of how completely befogged is the public of every European nation with regard | great Hebrew King. And, yet, the interest to the purposes of their representatives The Associated Press, however, hears from circles in close touch with the Foreign Office that a definite exposition of diplomatic situation and the aims of the powers may be expected early next week, together with some inkling as to how it is proposed to attain the objects in view, but that at present the main point of discussion continues to be the question whether the powers shall or shall not evacuate Peking. This, it is reasserted, is already provisionally settled negatively by Great Britain and Germany, who are hopeful of gaining the united adhesion of the powers to a temporary postponement of the scheme. In the opinion of diplomatists the

> original proposal, as intimating that Russia may compromise. Considerable importance is attached to the semi-official statement that Russia recognizes the impossibility of the allies leaving Peking unless the Chinese government immediately enters so that there shall be no interval without a government. Additional confirmation of this view is found in the fact that Russia has resumed sending forces to China. This is entirely contrary to the supposed spirit of the Russian note, and prepares observers for a change of plans after the apparent failure of the

way has been somewhat cleared for the

accomplishment of this by the recent notes

from St. Petersburg explaining that Rus-

sia's real intent is wholly different from

the meaning deduced from the text of the

policy favored in the original note. Officials in London take little stock in the carping complaint of the Russophobes. though they are fully alive to the possibility of a Muscovite move in some unexpected quarter, and perhaps also some surprise from Germany. They point out that many allegations of intrigue founded or the most trivial incidents and others, like the report that Li Hung Chang is traveling under the protection of Russia alone, have already been disproved. They deprecate the attempt to manufacture interna tional friction from such petty causes.

GERMANY'S ATTITUDE.

Emperor William Will Demand Pun ishment of Treacherous Chinese.

[Copyright, 1900, by the Associated Press.] BERLIN, Sept. 15 .- The Chinese situation is here deemed to be highly unsatisfactory and most complicated, though no ensational events are immediately expected and isolated action on the part of any (CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.)

RESUMES HIS CALAMITY SHRIEK-

Takes "Is the Young Man Absolom Safe?" for a Text and Preaches

a Jeremind on Trusts.

PICTURES WOE FOR TOILERS

AND DISASTER FOR FARMERS AND OTHER PRODUCING CLASSES.

Denounces the Attempt by Republica ans to Repress Trusts as Hypocritical and Farcical.

RIDICULES THE DINNER PAIL

AND THE EFFORT OF REPUBLICANS TO KEEP IT ALWAYS FULL.

An Insidious Attempt to Breed Discontent in the Minds of the Country's Prospering Artisans.

WEBSTER DAVIS ALSO HOWLS

CHALLENGES "ANY DIRTY CUR" TO MEET HIM ON SUNDAY,

And Have an "Infamous, Damuable" Untruth Crammed Down His Thront-Cheers and Hisses.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 15 .- W. J. Bryan to-night spoke here at the Coliseum Hall under the auspices of the National Democratic Committee of Commercial Travelers. The hall is said to seat 14,000 people. Not only was every seat occupied, but every available foot of standing room was also covered. Webster Davis preceded Mr. Bryan in addressing the audience. Mr. Davis explained his visit to the Transvaal and then said:

"I have been accused of an infamous crime by men I do not know, and who, I have no doubt, are getting big money for what they are doing. I challenge them to produce a single letter that I have ever written, or to bring forward any other legitimate proof to substantiate their charge. They cannot do that, and I say here to-night that any man or newspaper which says I received a single dollar from Kruger or anyone else is an infamous, damnable liar. I will be at the St. Nicholas Hotel in this city until to-morrow afternoon, and any dirty cur who takes issue with this characterization can meet me

there." Mr. Davis then said that since he had taken his position his crippled brother, who had held the place of assistant postmaster at Kansas City, had been deprived of his office. There were alternate cheers and hissing while Mr. Davis was speaking, and at times the scene was exciting.

BRYAN ON TRUSTS.

Effort to Show Republicans Are Fostering Combinations.

Mr. Bryan read his speech from manuscript. This did not seem to meet the back at his post. Sir Chih Chen Lo Feng | approval of some of the audience, and he had not proceeded far in his delivery when several persons seated in the rear of the hall left. Mr. Bryan's address follows in

> "The lament of David over Absalom is one of the most pathetic passages of the Old Testament. The fact that the son was in rebellion against civil as well as parental fection, and the anxious query, 'Is the young man, Absalom, safe?' lingers in the memory of all who study the life of the which David felt in his son Absalom has its parallel in the more than 10,000,000 American families which make up the American "No language can describe a mother's

love, or overstate the abiding interest which the father feels in the welfare of his child. From the time when the mother's life hangs in the balance at the boy's birth until the death of the parents there is scarcely a waking hour when the son is not present in their thoughts and plans. It is to this parental devotion, so universally recognized, that I desire to appeal on this occasion "I would call the attention of every father and mother to present political and industrial conditions. I would ask them

their causes and their tendencies. I would press upon them this question: 'Is the young man, Absalom, safe?' Are you satisied with the possibilities and the probabilities which now open before your son? "Is he safe when foreign or domestic financiers are allowed to determine the monetary system under which he lives? "Is he safe when national banks control the volume of money with which he does "Is he safe when the bond-holding class determines the size of the national debt

to analyze these conditions, investigate

"Is he safe when by means of taxes laid almost entirely upon consumption he is compelled to contribute according to his wants rather than according to his pos-"Is he safe when corporate interests influence as they do to-day the selection of those who are to represent him in the Sen-

upon which he must help to pay interest?

ate of the United States? "If he is a wage-earner, and you do not know how soon he may be, even if he is not now, is he safe when he is liable to be deprived of trial by jury, through the system known as government by injune-

"Is he safe, if a laboring man, when he is denied the protection of arbitration and compelled to submit to such hours and terms as a corporate employer may pro-

FORGOT TO MENTION ICE TRUST. "But, I desire to call special attention to the growth of the trusts, and to ask you whether your son is safe under the reign of private monopoly? If you cannot leave him a fortune, you can leave him something more valuable than money, viz., the freedom to employ his own brain and his own hands for the advancement of his own welfare. When there is industrial independence, each citizen is stimulated to earnest endeavor by the hope of being able to profit by his own genius, his own energy, his own industry and his own virtue. But when private monopoly reaches dustry will be controlled by one, or a few nen, and the fruits of monopoly, like the divine right of rule, will be kept with the possession of a few from ge vealth will be con elerkship or servitude. When private me

ING OF FOUR YEARS AGO.